

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18. 1735.

9: 43.

Koningsberg, Aug. 12.



THE Manifesto drawn up and published here by the Partisans of King Stanislaus, is dated the 30th of July 1735, and intituled, *The solemn Manifesto of the Confederate Republic of Poland, addressed to all Patriots, and to all the Powers of Europe, in order to show them the present State of this King-*

The Polish Lords who have publish'd and sign'd are to the Number of 165, authorised or deputed in 55 Palatinates, Duchies and Districts; They stile themselves the States and Orders of the Kingdom of Poland, and of the Great Duchy of Lituania, confederated for Defence of his Majesty Stanislaus I. their only King, and for the Maintenance of their precious Liberties; and they declare, That their Confederate Republick, which by the Force of Foreign Arms, is at this Time expatriated; is not been united and held together hitherto by Principle of Violence, Faction or Self-interest; but only out of pure Zeal for the Publick Good, and with a View to perform the Promises to which they solemnly engaged themselves in the Dyet Convocation, to chuse no Person for their King but a Native of Poland, born of Catholick Parents, and one who has no Possessions nor Armies out of the Kingdom.

They add, 'That having in consequence thereof freely elected the most Serene Stanislaus, and afterwards renewed their Confederacy to maintain an Election made at the proper Time and Place, and with all the necessary Formalities, nothing will be able to hinder them from persevering, even to Death, in the same Sentiments, with regard to their lawful King and their dear Liberty, which they derive from God alone.'

They say, 'That 'tis known to the whole World, that the Kingdom of Poland is free, and that all Europe is concern'd to maintain that Freedom; that consequently the Emperor cannot dispose of its Crown; that a Candidate cannot take it by Force; nor that a pretended Guarantee Power has any Right to dispose of it to whom he thinks fit. All Mankind knows also, they add, that in the Treaty concluded 1717, between the late King Augustus II. and the Confederate Republick, the Mediation of Peter I. Emperor of Muscovy was made use of, but that there is no mention of any Guaranty in it; and that moreover it cannot be denied, that the Election and Coronation of the Elector of Saxony were perform'd under the Influence of the Arms of Russia, and without observing the least of the Formalities requir'd.'

They proceed at last to the Examination of the Royal Letter, publish'd for calling the Dyet of Pacification. 'Tis therein promised, say they, that the Publick Tranquillity shall be restored; but was the Liberty of the Poles never lost? It promises also to send back the Foreign Troops; but to what Purpose could such an Evacuation be, if the Nation still continues oppressed? It reflects on the Election of King Stanislaus, as if he had not been chose by the Suffrages of the Republick; but can the Republick be blamed, if they don't chuse a King according to the good Pleasure of the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg?

The Republick assembled for the Election, had a Power, say they, to explain and set aside the Laws made against King Stanislaus, and even to revive and ratify the first Election of the said most Serene King, by virtue of the Fundamental Laws *de non Regia Regi obedientia* of 1567, 1576, 1607, and 1699. And this they were more justified to do with regard to King Stanislaus, than they were with regard to the late King Augustus, who being supported by a Russian Army, caused himself to be rehabilitated at a General Dyet at Warsaw, tho' he had by the Treaty of Altranstat renounced the Crown. And as

to the Constitutions of 1593, 1607, and 1670, cited in the Universalia, they were only made against Usurpers of the Throne, and such as caused themselves to be crowned by Force of Arms, and consequently do not at all affect the Election of King Stanislaus.

They afterwards expatiate upon the Inconveniences that must be expected from a Dyet called together, say they, without any Right or Authority; and after having given an Account of the Motives which engaged the Treasurers and Keepers of the Crown to put the Treasury in a Place of Security, and declar'd the Reasons why the Polish Troops have been obliged to a sort of Inactivity, they conclude by saying, 'That the Confederate Republick remains attach'd to its Sovereign Head, tho' neither are in their own Country, 'till by Means of the Powers in Alliance, and especially the most Christian King, they are able to accompany their Sovereign in Triumph to that Throne which is due to him only; and that in the mean time they protest in plain Terms against the Universalia, the Dyets, and all other Acts whatsoever, that have been or may be done against the Consent of the Confederate Republick, and against the Interests of the most Serene King Stanislaus, &c.'

Boscolo, Aug. 4. The Lieutenant-General the Count de Lautrec, was last Week in the State of Venice, to take a View of some Places upon the Lake de Garda, in order that he may judge what Measures will be proper to be taken to hinder the Imperial Troops from landing there, in case their Generals design to bring them back by that Lake, the lower Part of which extends to Riva-Reis in the Tyrol, a fortify'd Place, and very proper for an Embarkation. The Count has also been to see if an advanced Post can be establish'd in the Peninsula of Sermione, in the same Lake. Curiosity draws a great Number of Officers, and other Persons thither, every Day to see the Ruins of a Grotto, standing in the Water, which the Inhabitants, by a mistaken Tradition, believe was the Residence of the ingenious Catullus, that famous Latin Poet, so well known for his witty Epigrams, who flourished A. R. 705, and was banished to this Island. Tho' the Notion of his Banishment is espoused by several Italian Authors, 'tis more probable that Catullus was born in this Grotto; for several skilful Commentators, such as Hofman and Baille, say, that the famous Catullus was born in the Isle of Sermione, and died at Rome.

The Spanish Troops at the Siege of Mirandola, fir'd at first from four Mortars, but now they have no more than two fit for Service; and 'tis believed that if the Siege advances no better than it has done hitherto, the Garison may be able to hold out till the 20th Instant; for Deserters say, that by the first Instant the Besieged had lost but very few Soldiers, and that the Governor distributed Provisions in abundance to the Garison, to encourage them to make a stout Defence: They add, however, that the Besiegers Cannon had dismounted two-Cannons on the Outworks. Distempers are as rife as ever among the Troops of the three Crowns.

Hanover, Aug. 20. On Tuesday last the 16th Inst. between 8 and 9 in the Morning, the King, attended by the whole Court, went into the Mountains called the Duyfters, near Kollster Wenigen, about three German Miles from hence, where the Peasants having, according to Order, brought several Will Beasts into the Toils, his Majesty diverting himself from 10 till 2 with spearing several Wild Boars, and shooting a great Number of those Beasts, as also Foxes and Badgers: A Dinner being then prepared, his Majesty and the whole Court dined in three different Tents, pitched for that Purpose, and the King returned to Herenhausen about 5 in the Afternoon.

Paris, Aug. 20. The last Advices from the Army of the Allies are of the 8th Instant: Their Troops remain in Quarters of Refreshment in the Upper and Lower Mantuan, and in the Seraglio. The Imperialists, since they retired into Tirol, have cantoned their Horse in several Places between Brixen and Tirol, and on the Left of the Head of the Lake of Garda; Part of their Foot are quarter'd within the same Extent Territory, and the Rest in different Posts from Borgnetto and Mount Balda to Trent. A Body of Spaniards, commanded by the Count de Mecedá, are employed in the Siege of Mirandola, in which little Progress had yet been made.

Yesterday arrived the Mail due from France, and another from Flanders.

THE Writer of the Paris Almain pretends to advice from Leghorn of the 8th Instant, that the Governor of Mirandola had demanded a Capitulation, and that the Spanish General refused him any other Terms than to surrender with his Garison Prisoners of War.

Naples, Aug. 2. The Fleet which set sail with the Artillery from Sicily, to be employ'd at the Siege of Mantua, being separated by a Storm of Wind, the Ships were obliged to rendezvous at the Port of Baya, and from thence they sailed to Leghorn, not being able to comply with the Orders that had been given them to land their Artillery at the Mouth of the Po.

Leghorn, Aug. 8. The Siege of Mantua is only retarded for want of the Artillery expected from Sicily, and therefore the Duke de Montemar is expected here to hasten it forward, as soon as 'tis landed.

Paris, Aug. 24. M. Mendez, who has the Care of the King of Portugal's Affairs at this Court, has provided three magnificent Tents here for his Master, in one of which there's a Council Chamber, a Bed Chamber, two Ward-ropes and three Salons. Several Persons of Distinction have been to view them. The Duke de Richelieu has exhibited a Claim to most of the Houses about the Garden of the Royal Palace, and has demanded of the Proprietors to restore them; alledging, that his Grandfather who sold them, had no Right to do it; because the Cardinal de Richelieu, by his last Will and Testament, devised them to the eldest Son of his Family for Ever, and confirmed the said Clause by the King's Letters Patent register'd in Parliament.

The Brussels Gazetteer has the following Articles.

Modena, Aug. 3. The Spaniards carry on the Siege of Mirandola with great Loss, by reason of the Sallies of the Garison; nor has their Cannon any Effect, their Battery being three Quarters of a Mile from the Place; so that the Bullets, instead of reaching the Walls, drop into the Out-works. At this rate 'tis said, they will not be Masters of the Place in two Months; besides that the Desertion is extraordinary, and 'tis reckon'd the Besiegers are diminished by above 4000 Men.

Milan, Aug. 3. They talk there of a Misunderstanding between the King of Sardinia and the Duke de Montemar the Spanish General, who has dismissed the little Piedmontese Cannon from his Camp, and the Duke de Noailles, who is expected here this Evening, has sent away all the Piedmontese Suttlers that were in his Army.

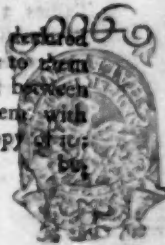
Venice, August 5. We have now received Letters from Constantinople by Sea, which confirm, that on the 2d of June a bloody Battle was fought between Kars and Ganges, by the Ottoman Army consisting of 110,000 Men, and by the Persians amounting to 140,000, who attacked the Turks by a Stratagem, on 4 Sides at once, and afterwards defeated them; that the Seraskier Kiuperli, with 5 Bashaws, were killed on the Spot; that 50 or 60,000 of their Soldiers were killed, wounded and taken Prisoners, and that the Artillery, Baggage and Chest of War, remained in the Power of the Conquerors.

Parma, Aug. 6. 'Tis pretty certain that the Governor of Mirandola, in which the Spaniards have made a Breach, tho' he makes a vigorous Defence, will demand a Capitulation, if he has not Hopes of being relieved in 8 Days; but 'tis questioned whether the Duke de Montemar will grant him any other Terms than surrendering at Discretion.

Stockholm, Aug. 7. 'Tis admir'd here, that the Dutch Envoy has taken no manner of Notice for a long Time, of the Trade established in this Kingdom to the East Indies; tho' our Court is inform'd, that the Directors of that Company in Holland often solicit the States General, to prevail with the King of Denmark in particular, to conform to the Treaty of Munster, by restraining the Navigation of his Subjects, which increases every Year.

The Ministers of Russia and England have declared their Dissatisfaction with the Declaration made to them about the Treaty of Subsidy lately concluded between this Kingdom and France, and are very urgent with the King and the Senate for an authentick Copy of it.

This new-coined Word conveys a more honourable Idea of them than they had said, forc'd out of their Country.



but they have been told by the Count de Horn, that there were some Articles not yet adjusted, which when settled, they shall infallibly have the Copy desired.

LONDON.

We hear that his Britannick Majesty has pick'd out 6 of his best Mules to be sent, with their fine Harness, as a Present to Prince Eugene.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Philip Honeywood, Esq; to be Governor of Berwick upon Tweed, in the room of Richard Ruffel, Esq; deceased. His Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Charles Lord Cathcart, to be Governor of Duncannon Fort, in the County of Wexford in Ireland, in the room of Philip Honeywood, Esq;

About Eleven o'Clock on Saturday Night, Thomas Chester, the Walking Taylor, came to the Ship Tavern in the Butcher-Row near Temple-Bar, having won his Wager, which was to walk four times a Day to the Lower Flak at Hampstead, and back again to the Butcher-Row, which he began on Monday Morning last, and did it with ease, tho' several Attempts were made to hinder him from doing it.

Yesterday Morning the Constables of St. Clements Deans, took several idle Persons out of the Gin Shops in that Neighbourhood, and carried them before a Magistrate for the Liberty of Westminster, who committed some of them to Tothillfields Bridewell.

This Day will be run for on the Course at Kentish Town, a fine Saddle and Bridle value five Pounds, and a Pair of Buck Skin Breeches is to be leap'd for.

On Saturday last the Pavours belonging to the York Buildings Company finished the Main of Pipes that is to convey the Water into the Balcon in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

The same Day the Coroner's Jury sat on the Body of Richard Cray, a Youth that belonged to Christ's-Hospital (who was drowned last Thursday Evening, as he was washing with several other Boys, in a Pond belonging to Mr. Daniel Harrison, a great Cow-keeper and Brickmaker at the lower End of Grays-Inn-Lane, and brought in their Verdict, Accidental.

On Wednesday next, Henry Sellon and Thomas Gray alias M^cCray, for several Robberies on the Highway, and Joseph Emmerton, and John James, for Robberies and Burglaries in the County of Surry, are to be executed on Kennington Common, after which, the two latter are to be hung in Chains near the said Common.

Last Saturday his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, arrived hear from his Seat near Edinburgh, and Yesterday he waited on her Majesty at Kensington.

The same Morning two private Grenadiers, of the Honourable Colonel John Lumley's Company, in the second Regiment of Foot Guards, received 100 Lashes each on the Parade in St. James Park, for desperately wounding each other with their Swords when on Duty at Kensington.

To Morrow the Horse Races begins at Winchester, with the King's Plate of one hundred Guineas; at Bedford with a Purse of thirty Guineas, and at Oxford with a Purse of fifty Guineas.

On Sunday next, the Court will go into Mourning for the Death of the Queen Dowager of Prussia.

Last Saturday Henry Rogers and his Man condemned at Launceston Assizes for Murder, at Skewis House near Pendennis Castle, were executed pursuant to their Sentence.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Buckle of the City of Norwich, Dyer.

Thomas Chippendale, of Grantham in the County of Lincoln, Vintner.

John Warner, late of Camberwell in the County of Surry, Dealer in Glass.

Lamb Yeames, now or late of Ratcliff-crofs, Shipwright.

Oliver Slocock, late of London, Brewer.

Samuel Redwood, of the City of Bristol, Timber Merchant.

Saturday Bank Stock was 140. India 146 1-half to 147. South Sea 81 3-4ths. Old Annuity 107 1-half. New ditto 106 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. Annuity 93 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 98 to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 96 1-4th to 1-half. London Assurance 12 3-8ths. York Buildings 4. African 15. India Bonds 41. 18 s. to 19 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 14 s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 31. 1 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 81. 5 s. Premium. Salt Talties 31. 5 s. Premium. English Copper 21. 2 s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 11. 5 s. per Cent. Discount.

LONDON:

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of

GENTLEMEN,

This is addressed to you, because it is in your Power, in a great measure, to prevent the Evil complained of.

What is meant, are the Places commonly called Gin Shops, where Tipling is permitted and suffered; the pernicious Consequence of which, were mentioned the last Sessions of Parliament, and probably will be considered of in the next.

These Places are under the same Regulations as common Ale-Houses, and you may License them or not, as you think proper, and if they keep such Tipling Houses without License, they may be easily suppressed and punished.

The Time is now coming on for Licensing Ale-Houses and these Places, and it is not doubted, but you will take Care to prevent these Abuses for the future, it is in your Power, and it is expected from you: It cannot be imagined that the Gains of the Clerk of the Peace or Justices Clerks in granting Licenses, can have any influence in an Affair of so much Consequence to the good of Mankind.

Admiralty Office, July 18, 1735.

HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June, 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the better Government of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice to all such Widows as aforesaid, whose Husbands died on or since the 30th of August, 1732, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, and also with the Clerks of the Cheque at Deptford and Woolwich, and the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinsale; where they may be informed of all Particulars which entitle such Widows to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose: But such Widows as live at too great a Distance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Esq; at the Admiralty Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Court of Assistants for Management of the said Charity do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at the Admiralty Office on Tuesday the 9th of September, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning, to receive the Claims of such Widows, as shall be qualified according to the said Rules and Orders.

MR John de la Touche having married

Mr. Le la Moore, who for many Years last past, hath been Head Teacher at Mrs. Conant's Boarding School in Salisbury, and lived in one the greatest Part of her Life— they have taken that pleasant and convenient House wherein the late Worthy Mrs. Southmead, deceased, kept her's, in the City of Oxford, for Boarding and Teaching Young Ladies, who may there be well and commodiously lodged and boarded, and taught all Sorts of Work, Dancing, Musick, Writing, Arithmetick and French, under a due Economy, and all possible Care of their Health as well as Education. All Things are now ready for their Reception.

N. B. She hath a French Teacher from London, and Dancing will be taught by the said Mr. de la Touche, who for ten Years last past hath taught publicly in the said City, and in several Towns in the County of Devon, and for many Years had the Honour of teaching in many Families of Note and Distinction.

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